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図クランク室圧縮2サイクル内燃機関

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2)14

ンクケース圧量1サイッル番目の

- 3 -

スなでれているが無事に動乗をおげるに減っていない。 (併えば、次等電 52 - 1712、実際型 52 - 1713) 平角明は多くの形所と実験によつて依束が無されている考定の欠点を解析することによって、通成されたもので、本品明によつて十分な層状異気があられる。

年発明の発展は、部党記由とび根別規則を取扱 取足の便令気を開始する主規製機能力とび主婦気 乳と収支のみを収録する資料製温能却とび当情気 乳を取し、それぞれの原定機能の便さ至とがその 事故を最減はに確応し、水果気孔の房口に免立っ で関係実孔を見口し、関係気の放支数は至根気の 無料集合気息に応じて最適に開発するところにも ス

本発明では空間気運動と関係気強勢が分離されているために要用気災勢中の終気効果中の終失な 分はほとんど無視しうる誤反とすることが可能と なつで。

更に延続式れが主要式れに免立って限立するもの に対気孔部口を集のアニータケン中には高易覚孔 特際総58~5424(2)

から忽然のみがシリング内に成入し、ショング内の意思ガスを対文孔におし出すと共に有実空気の一部も特女孔から発出し、LASEに主が死孔より最終組合数を供給するために総合を分別の女き役けを作りたとができる。

本品表の実施研につき図画を参照して設別する。 図1には2サイタル内閣側質が示されている。 ビス)ン(同はシリング(I)内を上下に往復選点し、 サル気には2サイタル内閣側質が示されている。 上下に往復選点し、 上が変えのなどが変えれのを位置で示されている。 図1はゼストン(例が下形点の位置で示されている。 でストン(D)が変えがでからないである。 でストン(D)が変えがであるために登集 使うか(16)、近止か(15) をそれぞれに適し、関係を影響(11) 内に 近人される。美点え(12)が カタランク変(10)に 近人される。またでははなく(14)、位合気収り か(16)をそれぞれ進業し、パ、年に保存される。

-:-

つぎにピストン別が上死点位置から下海会の行程を建む場合、シリンダ(1) と自純素協内を見るとたて神気孔切が開き民間がありませるれ、続いて編身を孔(4) のの空気がようシック窟(10)の圧力によつてシリンダ(1) 内にかけるとりとない、やや悪れていたほかにが呼音をクリンク度(10)に保有されていたほかだが出来をありとりませる。

選止弁(13) は簡易見過數(11)が食匠の場合のみ 空気を吸入し、通知を卸止する作品をする。

上記のように不見別によれば周寿失道数(11)は空気取り赤(14)名よび望止命(13)が終日している状態では意思以違取(11)内にある原本をクランタ(10)方向に挿し灰しながら、シリンタ(1)に近い方のも対域が充城されることとなる。即ち、周馬矢道氏(11)と主義鬼道野師を分離することにより取得鬼道脈(11)を取べの躯体重易の付別を防ぐことができ、原糸用変魚中の絶異を変しく体被することが可能となった。を9に得免

在乗の2 ナイット領質にないではビストン 何が上 売点の位置において特気元が ラランタ 至 (10) に 同ロするものが多く見しれるが、上記の場 近ほギ 発明の効果を譲しく集ずることになる。 レ たがつ でピストン 固が上死点位数に かいて、 曹 指 気孔(4) はアランタ 至 (10) に同口しないことが 平 段等の 意質な要点要素の1つである。この場合主 養気孔 個はピストン(3)の上花点位置にてクランク数(10) に関ロしても半角限の効果をおけない。

図 1 は主用気液を含むななれの何に、耐用気液 等 (11) を選ば孔 (12) 何に配列し、混合気収り 弁 (13) と空気収り弁 (14) をオテムーな母の保 分気 (14) を使用した何点を示している。

また明2 は生態系統的関を設支孔(12) 質に、 関連気通路(11) を終気孔の単に展対し、迄合気 軟り弁(18) と空気終り弁(16) セリンタ等で運 動する郵瓜を示している。

また実施例においては飲気孔(12) はピストン 向によって財明される特別であるが、延気セート 時間方式は上配方式に以取されることなく、例えは単版弁(リーフカ)、メータリオ、タフンタデ 万式など、いずれを選用しても本質等の形象を破るすることはない。

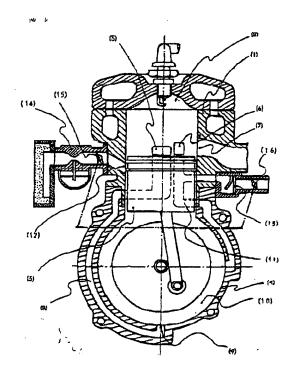
半品のは似上の知く者或し、主意文に知って国 婦女孔より記名のみによる細葉を存ない。しかる 民に主見女孔より混合系をシリングのに導入する ことによつて、女体気料の使用においても並合気 対策的58-5424(a)

の発気孔への吹き彼りを終止することができ、思及用四角を企会を乗車を乗車状態に振つことによって、金銭の安記化を計ることが可能となり、処効率の関上と振気浄化を開助に施設することができる。

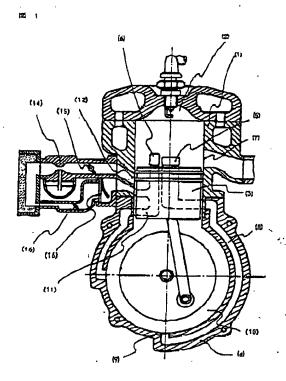
4. 美国の指導な政策

近(および図2は平易組の安静門の延制質面図 である。

想にないて、(1) ー・リング・四一世界型、四一世界型、四一世界型、四一主用型孔、(6) 一面易型孔、切一時型孔、四一主用型通路、(7) ー・ファック (14) 一田州以河路、(12) 一 仮型孔、(15) 一 波止か、(16) 一 変 (15) ー で (16) ー 変 (16) ー 変 (16)



福爾858-5424(4)



チェル及成。鮮、純、麦、デ チェの女献ダウンロードラ科 学師表示 書誌的事項・抄録文・各種キーワード・FI

1~1/1 文献日~ 1 件

(English Translation)

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Publication Date: January 12, 1983

Application No.: 56-103677 Filing Date: July 2, 1981

Invention Title:

Two-cycle Internal Combustion Engine with Compressible Crank Chamber

Specification:

What is claimed is:

l. A stratified air supplying process of a two-cycle internal combustion engine having a cylinder, a piston, and a crank chamber, the cylinder having a side wall formed with an exhaust port, a primary scavenge port, and an auxiliary scavenge port, these three ports opened and closed by a wall of the piston, wherein negative pressure in the crank chamber draws air into an auxiliary scavenging passage contiguous with the auxiliary scavenge port and the drawn air is supplied from the auxiliary scavenge port into the cylinder before opening of the primary scavenge port, the process characterized by:

that the auxiliary scavenge port is positioned not to open to the crank camber even at a bottom dead center of the piston,

wherein the auxiliary scavenging passage has a length not less than twice a stroke of the piston,

wherein a total volume of the auxiliary scavenge port and the auxiliary scavenging passage is designed to be not less than 15 % of a one-stroke volume of the cylinder.

2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the engine has a primary scavenging passage contiguous with the primary scavenge port and having an inlet positioned near a bottom of a crankcase, and the auxiliary scavenging passage has an inlet

positioned in a side of the cylinder relative to the inlet of the primary scavenging passage.

3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the engine has a mixing passage body to control flow rates of both an air-fuel mixture for primary scavenging and air for auxiliary scavenging.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a scavenging process of a two-cycle internal combustion engine having a compressible crank chamber.

An object of the present invention is to provide a process for stratified scavenging of an engine cylinder to enable a maximum decrease of blow-by of fuel to an exhaust port, achieving improvement in thermal efficiency as well as decrease of emissions in an exhaust gas.

Conventionally, a lot of devices for stratified-acavenging of a two-cycle engine have been proposed. Some of the devices have a scavenging passage connected to an air supply passage for drawing air into the scavenging passage. The intake air is supplied into an engine cylinder before provision of an air-fuel mixture (for example, disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-open No. 52-1912 or 52-1913. However, this configuration has not been effective yet.

The present invention has been accomplished by solving disadvantages of such conventional devices with a lot of analyses and experiments, allowing sufficient stratified-scavenging.

The present invention is characterized by:

a two-cycle internal combustion engine has a primary scavenging passage and a primary scavenge port for supplying an air-fuel mixture, and the engine also has an auxiliary scavenging passage and an auxiliary scavenge port only for supplying air;

each of the primary and auxiliary scavenging passages has a most appropriate length or volume;

the auxiliary scavenge port opens before opening of the primary scavenge port; and

an air quantity for auxiliary scavenging is controlled appropriately based on a quantity of an air-fuel mixture for primary scavenging.

In the present invention, since the primary scavenging passage is separated from the auxiliary scavenge passage, it is possible that fuel contained in scavenging air of the auxiliary scavenge passage is negligible.

Furthermore, since the auxiliary scavenge port opens before opening of the primary scavenge port, only air from the auxiliary scavenge port flows into the cylinder during blow-down operation immediately after opening of the exhaust port. The air forces a burned gas in the cylinder to move into the exhaust port, and the air partially flows out from the exhaust port. Then, an air-fuel mixture is introduced from the primary scavenge port into the cylinder, preventing blow-by of the air-fuel mixture.

Referring to the accompanied drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be discussed. FIG. 1 shows a two-cycle internal combustion engine. The engine has a piston 3 moving upward and downward in a cylinder 1. The piston 3 opens and closes an air inlet 12, a primary scavenge port 5, an auxiliary scavenge port 6, and an exhaust port 7 respectively. In FIG. 1, the piston 3 is positioned at its bottom dead center. A movement of the piston 3 from the bottom dead center toward its top dead center provides a negative pressure in a crank chamber 10. The negative pressure opens an air throttle valve 16 and a check valve 13 to communicate them with an auxiliary scavenging passage 11, so that air is drawn into the auxiliary scavenging passage 11. The negative pressure in the crank chamber 10 also communicates the air inlet 12 with a mixing passage 14 and a mixture throttle valve 15, so that an air-fuel mixture is drawn into the crank chamber 10 to be held therein.

Next, during a downward movement of the piston 3 from the top dead center, the exhaust port 7 opens firstly in the cylinder

1 to exhaust a burned gas, and then the auxiliary scavenge port 6 opens so that air in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is pushed in by pressure of the crank chamber 10 for scavenging. With a slight delay, the primary scavenge port 5 opens so that the air-fuel mixture having been captured in the crank chamber 10 flows into the cylinder 1 through a primary scavenging passage 8 to prepare for combustion.

The check valve 13 passes air only when the pressure in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is negative to prevent an adverse flow.

As described above, according to the present invention, when the air throttle valve 16 and the check valve 13 are open, air is supplied into the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 such that the air forces a gas remaining in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 to return toward the crank chamber 10. That is, the bir fills the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 firstly at one end near the cylinder 1 and gradually proceeds toward the crank chamber. Furthermore, the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is separated from the primary scavenging passage 8, preventing fuel deposition on an inner wall of the auxiliary scavenging passage 11. This considerably decreases fuel contained in scavenging air. Moreover, to hold a sufficient scavenging air, the auxiliary scavenging passage il has a length not less than twice a stroke of the piston 3, and a total volume of the auxiliary scavenge port 6 and the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is designed not less than 15% of a one-stroke volume of the cylinder. Furthermore, the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is designed in conformity with the primary scavenging passage 8, and an air supply rate . is controlled most effectively by the air throttle valve 16 operatively connected to a mixture throttle valve 15. Accordingly, reliable fuel combustion is achieved. In the embod1ment of FIG. 1, a scavenging inlet 9 of the primary scavenging passage is positioned at the bottom of the crank chamber 10 in a crankcase 4. This arrangement is an example applied to a combustion engine with activating atmosphere heat, providing

advantageous effects of both the present invention and the activating atmosphere heat type combustion engine.

Most conventional two-cycle engines have a scavenge port that is open to a crank chamber 10 at a top dead center of a piston 3. This arrangement has a considerable adverse effect on the present invention. Thus, it is important in the present invention that the auxiliary scavenge port 6 is not open to the crank chamber 10 at the top dead center of the piston 3. However, it is not disadvantageous for the present invention that the primary scavenge port 5 is open to the crank chamber 10 at the top dead center of the piston 3.

In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the primary scavenging passage 8 is arranged in a side of the exhaust port 7 while the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is arranged in a side of the air inlet 12. Furthermore, there is provided a mixing passage body 14 integrally having the mixture throttle valve 15 and the air throttle valve 16.

In another embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the primary scavenging passage 8 is arranged in a side of the air inlet 12 while the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is arranged in a side of the exhaust port 7. Furthermore, the mixture throttle valve 15 and the air throttle valve 16 are operatively connected to each other by a link or the like.

In the embodiments, the air inlet 12 is opened and closed by the piston 3. Opening and closing of the air inlet is not be limited in the above-mentioned construction but may be performed by a leaf valve, a rotary valve, a crank valve, or the like. This modification would not be disadvantageous for the present invention.

According to the above-mentioned configurations of the present invention, only air flowing from the auxiliary scavenge port performs pre-scavenging before primary scavenging. Then, an air-fuel mixture is introduced from the primary scavenge port in to the cylinder, preventing blow-by of the air-fuel mixture to the exhaust port even with the use of liquid fuel. The scavenging

air and the air-fuel mixture are determined to be most appropriate in quantity to ensure reliable fuel combustion, achieving improvement in thermal efficiency as well as decrease of emissions in an exhaust gas.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

FIGS. 1 and 2 each are a vertical sectional view of an embodiment according to the present invention.

Reference Numeral:

- l cylinder
- 2 combustion chamber
- 3 piston
- 4 crankcase
- 5 primary scavenge port
- 6 auxiliary scavenge port
- 7 exhaust port
- 8 primary scavenging passage
- 9 primary scavenging inlet
- 10 crank chamber
- 11 auxiliary scavenging passage
- 12 air inlet
- 13 check valve
- 14 mixing passage body
- 15 mixture throttle valve
- 16 air throttle valve

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